METHOD AND RELEVANT DEVICE FOR REVEALING OBJECTS

ABSTRACT

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The invention concerns a method, and relevant device, for remote sensing objects, characterised in that said objects are in a condition of thermal emission that is variable during time, and in that it comprises the following phases:

A. acquisition of a map of the radiation coming from the surface

10 of the portion of space within or behind which the object to be sensed is supposed to be, at least at a first time t_1 and a second time t_2, such times being successive to each other;

B. acquisition of a map of the radiation coming from the surface of said portion of space, considered at a third instant t^* different from said

15 at least two times t_1 and t_2;

C. summation of the maps of said at least two times t_1 and t_2 as obtained from the phase A;

D. subtraction of the map at said time t^* as resulting from the phase B, from the sum as resulting from the phase C;

20 E. comparison between the values of each portion of map area as resulting from the phase D and a threshold value of the radiation intensity for the material of the sought objects;

F. identification of the material of the object under investigation with the sought material, when the result of the comparison of the phase E

25 has provided the presence of at least a certain number n of area portions of said space portion, with $n \geq 1$, whose value for said radiation is larger than said threshold value.

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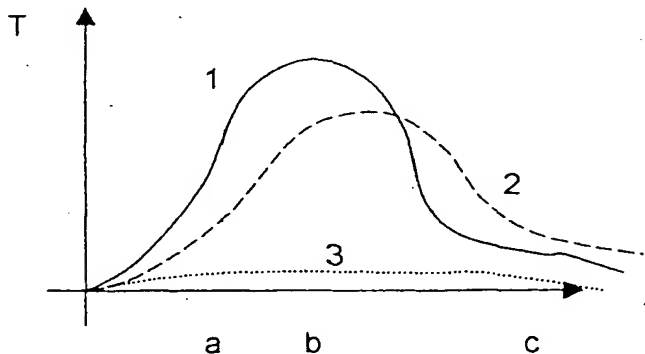
(57) **Abstract:** The invention concerns a method, and relevant device, for remote sensing objects, characterised in that said objects are in a condition of thermal emission that is variable during time, and in that it comprises the following phases: A. acquisition of a map of the radiation coming from the surface of the portion of space within or behind which the object to be sensed is supposed to be, at least at a first time t_1 and a second time t_2, such times being successive to each other; B. acquisition of map of the radiation coming from the surface of said portion of space, considered at a third instant t^* different from said at least two times t_1 and t_2 ; C. summation of he maps of said at least two times t_1 and t_2 as obtained from the phase A; D. subtraction of the map at said time t^* as resulting from the phase B, from the sum as resulting from the phase C, E. comparison between the values of each portion of map area as resulting from the phase D and a threshold value of the radiation intensity for the material of the sought objects; F. identification of the material of the object under investigation with the sought material, when the result of the comparison of the phase E has provided the presence of at least a certain number n of area portions of said space portion, with $n \geq 1$, whose value for said radiation is larger than said threshold value.